WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1900.

Twelve Hundred Miners Leave Work to Join the Idle Hosts.

The Accessions to Their Ranks Render the Men More Confident of Success-More Collieries Shut Down-District President Michols Addresses a Big Mass Meeting at Sugar Notch-He Declares That a Large Percentage of the Mon in the Hazleton and Shamokin Region Are Out-Railroad Men Sympathizing-A Statement From the Operators.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 18.—The strikers today bettered their position, but not enough to have a marked effect upon the situation. It has, however, made them more confident, and they continue to assert, as they did yesterday, that in a few days the entire region will be tied up. As nearly as can be estimated the strikers are about 1,200 stronger than they were yesterday. The operators state that they are very well satisfied with the situation, and they say there is really no change, and no change they consider to Reading Company's coal mining territory be very favorable.

strike cannot last more than a couple of dition to closing two more of the com-weeks and that the dissensions in the pany's collieries at Shamokin, a number of lower end of the districts between the union and non-union men will soon force handed that tomorrow will probably witthe union men back to work. They also state that a couple of weeks' idleness will he enough to convince the men of the the Reading territory a sympathetic Lackawanna and Wyoming regions that it will not pay them to remain on strike while a large majority of the collieries in the other districts are mining coal and supplying the market.

The operators gave out the following statement this evening:

"The mines in Schuylkill are all at Company, near Mahanov City. The Marca, severe inroads by Thursday that there a rousing reception and listened attelled pesterday, resumed today. The Siler-will possibly be nothing running there.

Mount Carmel will likely follow. The line that in Shelly Park were 3,000 in the tent in Shelly Park we idle yesterday, resumed today. The Silerbrook Coal Company went to work today. This property belongs to the Haxleton at Lansford, Summit Hill, Nequeboning, and Tamaquan not a man is idle. The men will not strike under any circum-

"The Reading mines have had no trouble. In the Hazleton section today the upper Lehigh men have quit work. The company store was instantly turned into a cash store. "The statement given out by Organizer

Dilcher, of Stranton, that the mine work-ers would get what they wanted if they had to have bloodshed, is being printed in Hungarian, and sent out by parties in tha Harleton section. It has added to the bad the strike.

feeling.

"President Mitchell has denied that he said the union would start relief stores in Hazleton, Scranton, and Wilkesburre. He has refused to allow the Jeddo mine workers to arbitrate with their employers. If they arbitrate, he says, they go back on the union. Markle & Company say they are cilling to arbitrate. The means the are willing to arbitrate. The men and the operators have an agreement to that ef-fect, but Mitchell says if the employes ar-bitrate the union will close the mines."

The strikers made a satisfactory gain in

of these men, seeing how useless their collieries first day's efforts were, and being approached by the strikers, last night decided to cult work, and all the six mines of the company were closed. In Pittston they managed to shut down No. 6 and No. 14 of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which worked yesterday. No. 6 did not start, and No. 14 kept up for only two hours. At the Hoy: shaft the company managed to get some 120 men together, and these worked steadily all day. The West End mine at Moscansqua, however, continued to work stradily all day with a full force. This mine has haffled the strikers, and their ef-forts since Saturday to get at the men have been unavailing. The mine is quite ose down this mine and make the work of the union in the two upper end districts complete.
There was no violence in any portion

of the region today except a little attack | ble at Jeanesville reached Hazleton a who was driving a company team, at the No. 2 Delaware and Hudson, in Plymouth. He was stoned by a lot of youngsters, and decided to quit work. At all other points the strikers were most The companies are, however, taking no chances. The works are being well guarded and today and yesterday a number of special policemen were sworn in by several of the operators and placed at the collieries. The men were duly at the collieries. The men were duly commissioned and given badges and were armed, but they are not displaying the weapons. Only one call has been made on Sheriff Harvey so far, and it has not yet been answered. Some unskilled laborers, who were working at the North American Washery, at Luzerneboro, yesterday afternoon, were assaulted by a crowd of men and boys who threw stones The operators sent a message to Sheriff Harvey asking for some deputies to guard their works, but as he out of town it was not answered. The operators have not sent a second request. ble, but if it does come some of the strikers, it is feared, will be prepared. There is cridence of this in the heavy sales of revolvers reported by dealers. In Pittston alone it is said 509 have been sold in week and several hundred have been

big mass meeting of the strikers was held at Sugar Notch this after-noon and was addressed by Presi-dent T. M. Nichols, of this district. A new union was also formed of the men re cently admitted into the order. President Nichols gives this review of the situation and answer to several charges made

against him. He said: can give no figures with which to the statement given out by the operators, but 70 per cent of the men in the Hazleton region and 50 per cent of the miners in the Shamokin region are on sirike. We have reports of the closing down of two more collieries at Harleton and an increase of 5 per cent in the num-ber of men on strike in that region. Yes-terday we had 65 per cent of the men out, today 70 per cent, and tomorrow the collieries will be crippled and have but 10 per cent of the men at work. Of course, we are anxious to get all of the men in the Hazleton and Shamokin regions out. will mean a clean tie up of all mines in

anthracite region.

The success or failure of the strike does not depend on the action of the men

Go to Chesapenke Beach Today.

Best Shingles, largest size, 6x20, now Out-of-town Lumber Buyers all only \$6 per 1,000, at 6th and N. Y. avc.

in the Hazleton and Shamokin districts The tic-up is complete in this district, and the men here will win. We want the men at Hazleton to join, complete the tic-up, and share the fruits of victory. To have them out now means early suc-cess, and we want a short strike. Our recruits today numbered eleven hundred in the Hazleton region. One operator has publicly denounced the United Mine Workers, because the union claimed to be able to shut down all collieries on Monday last, but perhaps his tone may change. We may be successful in our ef-forts to convince the lower end men that they, too, are to reap the rewards, and

in that event the operator may find no further reason for assailing the union. "I will devote my entire time to the situation at Mocanaqua for a few days at least. The colliery there is the only one in my district that is working. Perhaps we can enlighten them. If we do they will lay down their tools tomorrow.

will lay down their tools tomorrow.

'On every hand we are receiving the sympathy of the railroad men of the anthracite coal carrying roads. We have received no official statement from the brotherhoods, but are satisfied that if an attempt is made to import bituminous coal the railroad men will enter protest and manfully take a stand befitting the principles of their order and these of principles of their order and these of every other labor organization in the land."

### IN THE READING DISTRICT. Two More Mines Closed and Others Short Handed.

READING, Pa., Sept. 18 .- Advices received tonight from all points of the show unquestionably that the strikers are They say that they now believe the slowly but surely making gains. In adness their closing. Wherever the strike leaders have been actively at work, in

strike has been the result Labor leaders today from many States were out on the highways in the Reading district to make special pleas with the miners on their way to work, and at least 3,000 of the Reading Coal and Iron Company's employes returned home and did not go to work today. At least seven of the Reading Company's collieries about "The mines in Schuylkill are all at Mahanoy City were severely strained to-work today except Buck Mountain and day to keep at work. President Mitchell, where is safe from the shadow of this Vulcain, operated by the Mili Creek Coal with his lieutenants, will likely make such mighty evil. His audience gave Mr. Bryan

will possibly be nothing running there.

Mount Carmel will likely follow. The
next attack will be made at Ashland and
then Shanandoah. The belief is that the district. Of the 7,000 men employed by inhor leaders will make the sympathetic the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company strike in the Schuylkill regions a success notwithstanding the fact that the 27,000 miners, laborers, and boys of the Reading Coal Company have nothing else to strike for. They are paid every two weeks, their powder and oils are furnished at cost, there are no company stores, and their wages are on the sliding scale arranged by themselves.

The Reading Company tried to start the Burnside, the Henry Clay, and the Bear Valley collieries at Shamokin today, but failed. Thereupon the 2,400 employes were suspended indefinitely and the mules ordered to the surface. This means no more attempts to resume there until after

There was some lawlessness at Mc-Adoo, Colerane, Mount Carmel, and other points, but nothing more than fist fights, throwing stones, and decayed vegetables, etc. Near Tamaqua labor leaders Dempsey and Galingher were not allowed to finish their speeches, and Mother Mary Jones did not attempt one. It is thought that pos-sibly by tomorrow there may not be thirty of the thirty-nine collieries of the Reading Company able to keep at work. The coal shipments of the company will fall The strikers made a satisfactory gain in this region this morning. They managed to close down all the Lehigh and Wilkersharre collieries, where from twenty to fifty men were kept at work yesterday. Most of these men, seeing how useless their collieries of Schuylkill are being worked to the fullest capacity to make up for the losses elsewhere in the district. The com-pany officials maintain that with twenty collieries running full capacity they can keep their quota of 29 per cent of the al-

Meetings were held tonight at a half dozen places to get out the men of the big collieries at Mahanoy City.

### DISORDER AT HAZLETON. Miners Going to Work Are Hooted and Stoned.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 18 .- Miners going apart from other collieries, the nearest being four miles away, and the men do not associate with other miners. The strike leaders are going to do all they can in the to work today were hooted at, feered at, the United States had gone so far stoned, and threatened with shooting if ers. Last night the men returning from No. 3 breaker were stoned by a lot of hoodlums. The labor leaders repudiated chances of increasing it by adding to our chances of increasing its ou the action. As soon as word of the trousquad of Conl and Iron police was sent there, but when the officers arrived the workmen had gone home.

to work at the Cranberry colliery oper-ated by A. Pardee & Co., found the road leading to the breaker lined with strikers from other mines, who made threatening remarks. The Cranberry subsequently appealed to the company for protection or to be furnished with firearms with which they could protect themselves, as they said they teared violence at the hands of the strikers. Later on, A. Pardee & Co. and the estate of A. S. Van Wickle, had notices printed and distributed guaranteeing protection to all their employes while on the company's property and calling at-tention to the law authorizing them to use any and all necessary means to pro-tect themselves when they were at home or in going to and from their work. The mpanies claim fully one-half the men companies claim fully one-sai to who stayed away from work today did it because of fear of personal violence.

considerably augmented, but the entire force would not be sufficient to cope with a determined mob likely at any time to make an attack upon a colliery, nor would any force of deputies the sheriff of Loxerne could gather be sufficient to efficientprotect the large number of collieries in

this county. The strike situation otherwise did not chauge to any great extent from that pre-vailing yesterday, except the marching fever seems to have broken out. At an early hour today the first march of the strike was put in line. About 100 men from McAdoo, Audenried, and Yorktown, headed by a brass band, marched through the south side to the Coleraine colliery with the intention of inducing the men at work to quit. No violence was attempted. The men were only asked to quit work and quite a number did so. The march-in; miners then went back to McAdoo and

there dispersed. A crowd of Hungarian (Continued on Second Pages)

Chesapenke Beach Excursion Trains Change effective Monday, September 17. Leave District line station week days 10:20 a. m., 2 p.

eall first to see Frank Libbey & Co.; boards, \$1.15.

The Democratic Candidate Discusses Trusts and Imperialism.

Momentary Disappointment at No Being Able to tpenk in Convention Hall - Enthusiastic Meeting in Tent-The Trust Question Pushed to the Front-The President Dodg ed the Question and Mr. Roose velt Follows His Lead in Tacitly Defending Combinations of Capital -Full Dinner Pail Argument of the Republican Party Exploded-The Wrongs Endured by Farmers.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 18 .- Mr. Bryan arrived here this afternoon and experienced a momentary disappointment at not being in Convention Hall, where he was nominated for the Presidency on July 5. Convention Hall is being used for the annual Kansas City food show and it was found impracticable to use it for a political gath-

When the facts were explained to Mr Bryan and he learned that a big tent had been put up at Shelly Park for him to speak in he readily agreed to speak there was driven to Shawnee Park, Armourdale, a suburb of Kansas City, Kan., where 10,talked to the men about the trusts, labor problems, and militarism. He reviewed the strike situation in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania and stawed his hearers that the boasted prosperity of the Republican campaigners is only skin deep. He declared to the workers of Armourdale that the labor troubles in Pennsylvania could be traced to the trusts fostered by

people, and more were on the outside unable to get in. Mr. Bryan spike for an hour on the issues of the campaign, discussing imperialism and the trusts. Mr. Bryan is gradually pushing the lat-ter question to the front as an issue, and the fact is certain that it is well received

### The Full Dinner Pail.

Regarding the "full dinner pail" argument, Mr. Bryen said: "When the hog is hungry he squeals. When he is full he goes to sleep. That seems to be the Republican idea of the workman." In dis-

publican idea of the workman. In dis-cussing trusts, Mr. Bryan said;
"Read the letter of acceptance of the President and see what he says in re-gard to the trusts. He spends more time warning you not to harm the good trusts than he does in telling you how to get rid of the bad ones. Read the letter of the Vice Presidential candidate and see how surlors he is that nebeds.

Bow anxious he is that nobody say anything about the trusts.
"You will read in a Republican paper that the Republican National Committee is in consultation with Mr. Gates, of the Barbed Wire Trust. Don't you Repub-lican farmers know that these magnates not only support the Republican ticket, but they furnish the money with which to carry on the campaign, and they ex-pect to get it back between campaigns? The Republican party has taken the part of organized wealth against the rest of the people."

Asked about the race question in North Carolina Mr. Bryan answered: 'I am glad you mentioned North Carolina. Now I want you to read the Sulu Treaty, and, having done that, I think you will blush until election day and never have time to think of North Carolina." This sally brought a prolonged cheer from the crowd, and when it had subsided Mr. Bryan out lined the Treaty, showing how it recognized slavery. He then said that the Republican party had many years ago dis franchised the negro in the District of Columbia, and by legislation during the last session of Congress the negroes of Porto Rico had even been denied the right of trial by jury. No State legislature of

"Yes," said he, "the race question is a serious question wherever it is en-countered. And is not the presence of population 8,000,000 of people of a totally different race?"

Bryan was somewhat fatigued when he arese in Fort Scott this morn ing, but he was kept on the move all day. He spoke an hour in a hall at Fort Scott, at 19:30 o'clock, and then he was They were not disposed to take chances with the mob and the washery was obliged to close down. On the other side of the city a number of Hungarians waiting talk to miners and farmers. It was cold to go to work in the Jeddo colliery were in the open air, and Mr. Bryan spoke stoned and driven back by a mob which with his hat on and a silk muffler about threatened them with violence. Men going his neck. He introduced his address at the Park by a reference to his Nebraska oat crop, and this won him a round of applause from the farmers present. Speaking of the trusts, Mr. Bryan dwelt upon the wrongs endured by the farmer and the laborer that the rich capitalists their millions gotten by dishonesty and fraud.

# Labor and Politics.

affected by politics was as follows:

"I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking in this great laboring centre. I am proud to have the Democratic party receive the support of the laboring man. I believe it is entitled to his support, and if the laboring man will take the two platcocause of fear of personal violence.

The Coal and fron police force has been considerably augmented, but the entire cone of them who does not prefer success of party to triumph of a principle. If we talk to the Republicans about the import argument with one answer, and that is the

full dinner-pail.
"The dinner-pail argument is an insult to the workingman and it will not last through this campaign, for when the Re publican party assumes that all that a leb-oring man needs is the full dinner-pail, it assumes that the labdring man is all stom

"I want to appeal to something in th laboring man except his appetite. to ask if he is content to live and die with thing more than a fell dinner-pall.
"Mayor Jones, of Teledo, well described when he said that the laborer always had a full dinner pail in slavery days that the slave had plenty to eat, because he could not work if he did not have plenty to eat. He said that the slave owner had a selfish interest in giving the slave a full dinner pail and plenty at and wear, but, my friends, man is a three-fold nature. He not only has his

### body, but he has his brains, and he has Do You Like Fresh Oysters?

Sound, No. 2, Flooring, Nor. Car. Pine, all one width, 3½-inch, only \$1.00, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

# his heart also, and the laboring man needs more than three meals a day. He needs shortened hours of labor to en-able him to give some time to his fam-ily and intellectual development."

On the way north from Fort Scott large audiences greeted Mr. Bryan at the sa-tions, showing the interest left by the people of Kansss in the Democratic can-didate for President.

didate for President.

Prominent Democrats of Kalsas City entertained Mr. Bryan tonight at supper at the Baltimore Hotel.

Mr. Bryan will go to Leavenworth and Atchison, Kas., and St. Joseph, Mo., for speeches tomorrow. Then is he goes to Lincoln for a few days' rest.

# ALARM AT CHICAGO.

The Republicans Said to Be Worrled About the Trusts.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18 .- The Republiin have become alarmed and have decided to attempt to sidetrack the imperialism issue. For the next two weeks, according to the present plan of the Republican Congressional Committee, trust literature will be sent out.

After the trust literature, pamphlets treating on the currency question will be able to address the Democrats of the city sent for two weeks. The last two weeks of the campaign will be given over to sending out prosperity literature.

## PREPARING FOR BRYAN.

Arrangements for His Visit to New York Next Month.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- The preliminary arrangements for the reception to William Jennings Bryan and the naming of the Immediately after his arrival Mr. Bryan sub-committees to be entrusted with the details were perfected tonight at a meeting of the Tammary Hall Committee. 000 laborers and meat packers gathered on Richard Croker presided and on his motheir way home from work. It proved to tion William R. Hearst, President of the be the feature of the day. Mr. Bryan National Association of Democratic Ciubs, was made vice chairman of the gathering. In a speech Mr. Croker said it was Tam-

Mr. Pryan has signified his intention to speak, and that his voice may be heard in all parts of the garden a large sounding board will be erected behind the speaker's platform. Three hundred and fifty ushers and the Chir se rushed their legation

Mr. Croker suggested William R. Hearst for chairman of the committee on recep-tion. He eulogized Mr. Hearst for his work in the National Association of Democratic Clubs, which organization, Mr. Croker said, would prove a powerful factor in the campaign. Mr. Hearst's ation was made unanime He thanked the committee for the honor.

# MR. CROKER ANGRY.

He Vigorously Denounces Senator Plait's Charges About Tammany.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- Richard Croker was very angry today over the statement a large campaign fund raised by the as- engaged the British Legation was at- than like a besieged point. Croker denied the charge vigorously and said that Tammany neve

doing so.

knows it. Tammany Hall never has as-sessed and never will assess any saloon or resort. It does not raise its funds that way. Everyone knows how the Republicans raise a campaign fund. All that they have to do is to go out and hold up the trusts and make them give up their money. That in the way the Republicans get their money. They hold up

the trusts. "It is not right that a man should be allowed to may such things as Senator Platt has said about Tammany Hall when there is nothing to base them on, and some way should be found to stop it. He has no right to say such things. knows they are not true, and he ought not to say them anyway."

### SCORES SENATOR WOLCOTT. The Governor of Colorado Makes

Very Serious Courges. DENVER, Col., Sept. 18 .- In an Interview today Governor Thomas denied the charges made in Senator Wolcott's speech, that the Governor and his subordinates had bankrupted the State treasury and forced the price of warrants down to 50 cents on the dollar. The Governor said the war-rants offered at that price had been de-clared illegal by the State Supreme Court

ears ago. Governor Thomas added: "You will notice that the Senator did not deny that he was a member of the firm of Moore & Schley, the Standard Oil and Sugar Trust brokers in Wall Street, a charge that has been made against him from time to time, and one which I gave publicity at the Democratic Convention. Find the Senator deny that he gambled in New York and that he lost \$80,000 at fare The portion of the address which was directed especially to labor problems as I will say also that I heard from a most reliable source, a source whigh has always been authentic on matters of t d nd, that the Senator settled that \$80,t are loss

for 50 cents on the dollar "Edward O. Wolcott is the of the monopolles in the Unite ts Senwill move heaven and earth right there in the Senate. The senator has said that he made all of his money out of mining ventures and practicing his profes-tion, but inside history of the Dingley and Wilson bills tell a different story. evidence is not at hand, but the signs are at the surface."

# HANNA IN CHICAGO.

Town Employes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 38.-Senator Hanna I want at 126 Market Street this afternoon and hostilities to strengthen their defences. old them what he called "a few plain Thence until July 23 there was no serious truths." He declared he was in favor of attack and then firing was heard from the arbitration in labor troubles and drew a gloomy picture of the prospects, in the event of Bryan's election, and wound up bluelackets and six hundred native Christby appealing to every listener to "get just one vote for the sake of your family and for the make of the nation.'

#### \$1.00 To Harper's Ferry and Win. chester

ake your family for an outing.

Buyers of finest and widest White

The Details of the Attacks on the Ministers in Pekin.

Steamer Brings to Vie toria News of the Brave Defence of How the Environment of Sixty Days Began-Courage of the Japnnese Troops and the Native Christians-The Ground Yielded Inch by Inch-All Fighting Desperately-Fierce Strife in Prince Su's Palace-The Rescue Column Comes Through the Gates at Last.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 18 .- With the arrival of the steamer Empress of India complete details were received of the siege of the legations in Pekin. The following extracts are from a diary kept by the correspondent of the "Asahi," one of the besteged.

After detailing the attacks of June 13, 14, and 19, the correspondent says that the Japanese made preparations to leave, but owing to the murder of the German Minister the plans were abandoned. The foreigners then decided to defend their several positions. That afternoon the Austrian Legation was attacked and one Frenchman and one Austrian were killed in the fight. Thus began the sixty days'

On the 21st there was much firing, but as the Chinese were using of cannonading was heard marking the smokeless powder the direction could not many's desire to tender to Mr. Bryan the be ascertained. A French officer aided by enemy then commenced the most detergreatest reception ever given to a Prosi- a detachment of Japanese went out that mined of all their attacks. The defenders dential candidate. He prodicted that afternoon and searched the custom house held out, though, and at 2 p. m on the 100,000 voters of Greater New York would where it was thought the enemy were 14th the sound of field and gatling guns assemble in and around Madison Square hiding. They were engaged in searching Garden on October 16, the night of the re- when the Chinese and Boxers advanced to and Tae Hwa gates. Then came the news attack. The native Christians charged that the relief column had entered and them, but were driven back and one was taken prisoner. He was tortured to death. ing toward the legations on the run.

At nightfall the Austrians were defeated will be in attendance, and four great stands will accommodate the overflow outside the garden.

When naming the various committees in their grounds all night and the next The French and Japanese soon afterward followed suit. It had been arranged that the foreigners, if defeated, should muster in the British Legation.

On the 23d there was a hard day's fighting. The enemy concentrated their attacks on the northeast side of the legation

Prince Su's Palace Attacked. On the 24th the palace of Prince Su, opsessment of "saloons and brothels." Mr. tacked and Captain Ando, the Japanese, went to its relief with five men.

sorts of any kind and had no interest in days, and on the 28th broke down the monesaki as follows: to prove that Tammany Hall has assessed congratulations to the Japanese on their with the staff, moved out of Tung Chow. any saleon or any resort of any kind. resistance. The Japanese fired continued to the staff, moved out of Tung Chow. These troops moved couldly into position unity, and that night ten Japanese were about 1,300 metres from the Tschwa gate. ually, and that night ten Japanese were about 1,300 metres from the Tsehwa gate. wounded in an attempt to repair the They afterward, though, bore to the right breach. The breastworks were much and took the Tung Chih gate from that anese, and Italians charged the guns in | halted and the scouts came in reporting an attempt to capture them, but were that the enemy was ranged on the walls compelled to abandon the attempt.

July 2 the provisions were all confighting was so severe that the defence lines were contracted. On the 6th tha Japanese who continued to defend the palace of Prince Su, were greatly ha-Ando was stilled on the retreat. Fighting omns wed next morning, the 7th, in the trench lines, and the French Legation was botly bombarded. A large portion of the palace of Prince Su was destroyed. and the garrison could not attempt to save it because of fire.

# Provisions Running Low.

Provisions were now beginning to run low. On the 11th there was so much of the palace ruined that the Japanese and Chinese had only the wall between them. When the enemy made a breach in the wall the garrison attacked them through it and hurriedly blocked it up. times they had to use boards and the Chinese outside poured kerosene on them and tried to fire them from without

mines laid during the day. The German Legation was also attacked. The Germans fought well, and in two hours routed the Chinese,

On July 14 Prince Tunn sent news of the retirement of Admiral Seymour, which greatly disheartened the foreigners. On the following day, the lath, the positions were again attacked. Messengers were passing this day and the next between the Taung-li-Yamen and the Ministers, and many Chinese, believing hostilities at an end, were strolling about the lines unarmed

On July 16, word was received from Tientsin of the preparations for relief, and in the afternoon several Chinese offered He Addresses a Meeting of Down eggs and potatoes for sale, but fearing poison, the British Minister as commander ordered that nothing be bought. The garalked to 2,500 or 3,000 down town employes rison took occasion at the cessation of bluefackets and six hundred native Christians under Bishop Favier. This point was cut off. The spies came into the lines next day and reported that fifteen hundred Boxers had attacked the cathedral. The forces

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. ember 22. Returning leave Winchester 7 and Larper's Ferry S p. m., same day. A popular trip crit ample accommodations. You can afford to she your family for an outing.

Leave your family for an outing. tude sufficiently.

Men of small means going to build We give hids, freight pald, to out-of- For Lumber and Millwork, the pine uppers will find the stock now with Frank get best lumber and millwork news and low prices fown stations or lumber and millwork hauled to at 6th and N. Y. ave.

#### in Prince Su's palace were still confronting each other with the wall only between and at times throwing stones and tiles at

each other. The 25th was quiet and on the 26th the enemy's camp broke loose. They were celebrating, the spies learned, the decapitation of some member who had supplied food to the foreigners.

On the 27th several cart loads of flour were sent to the British Legation in the name of the Empress-Dowager. On the 28th a Danish missionary who had become insane, fell into the hands of the Chinese again. The spies reported that 25,000 Boxers were planning an attack on the legations.

The supplies of the garrison at the Palace were running very low. They had only old rice and some horse flesh. On August 1 the spies came in and reported that the allies had been defeated, and on August 3 the native converts began to eat grass roots out of sheer starvation Chinese came outside the wall on this day offering to sell rifles and ammunition. On August 7 there was a flerce attack on the British Legation, which the Chines: said was occasione by the refusal of the Ministers to leave at once. All was quiet until the 10th, and on that day the garrison was thrown into high spirits by the receipt of a missage from Tientsin tell. ing of the expedition about to start. The Japanese general said the relief would be there on 14th. On the 12th the spies reported news of the advance of the livered up who have been proved to be allies being the common talk among the Chine

On the 13th a message was sent from Prince Tuan that he and his Ministers would go to the British Legation to make peace overtures, but the Chinese never kept their appointment. At 11 a. m., the time appointed by Prince Tuan, the sound approach of the relief column. was heard in the direction of Tung Pien soon soldiers of the relief were seen com-

# THE CAPTURE OF PEKIN.

Destruction of the Tsewn Gate De. scribed By an Eye-Witness.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 18.—The steamer Empress of India, which arrived today from China and Japan, brought the first arrivals from the Chinese capital since the recent memorable incidents. One of these who arrived was Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, who accompanied the allies on their march to relieve Pekin. He Reported That the Premier Sent a said the march was a very trying one, one of the worst he had ever seen. posite the British Legation, was attacked sieged legationers were in a much better by the enemy. The Japanese were defend- condition when relieved than expected. ing tals place. When the enemy attempt- The appearance of the British Legation ed to break down the wall the Japanese grounds when the relieving force arrived made by Senator Platt that Tanmany had did hard fighting. While this force was was like that of a lawn party, more so

The best narative of the taking of Pekin is undoubtedly that of Jijo Shimpos, a Jap-The Chinese attacked forcibly for three | anese correspondent. He wrote from Shi-

"If Senator Platt made the charge the breach crying loudly. The Japanese Wa Chang on the 14th at dawn, the China if necessary. which he is quoted as making he is a liar," said Mr. Croker, "I brand him as all that. He knows, too, that he is liar and that he cannot prove a word of what he has said. I defy him was killed. Sir Claude Macdonald cent was beautiful and the twenty-first, was killed. Sir Claude Macdonald cent was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader presented a splendid appearance. As the was killed. Sir Claude Macdonald cent was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. The Japanese leader was beautiful and the troop, ing twenty dead. damaged from the time the enemy began point. Outside the Tschwa gate there is the use of heavy guns. The British, Jap- a stone bridge, and here the advance in fighting order. The artillery of the fort came into action on one wing and veyed to the British Legation. For two the infantry advanced under cover of fire. days the enemy shelled. On the 5th the | The enemy opened a severe fire from the wall, and the Japanese troops pushed on, gradually finding cover in the houses or either side of the road.

"Upon approaching that gate they found rassed by " cenemy's guns, and a charge the walls and tower intact and so high was arra . It failed, and Captala that to scale them was out of the question. On the other hand, unless the gates were quickly breeched and an entrance effected the troops pushing up in the rear would find themselves in a species of well with bullets pouring down on them from overhead. Detachments from Nes. 1 and 10 companies tried to force the gate, but fatled. Major Saiki then led the foremost battalion to the gate for the pur pose of blowing it up with gun cotton, but the enemy's fire was so heavy that it was found impossible to effect this pur-pose. The casualties at this stage was very heavy. The artillery received or-ders to fire upon the enemy crowding the wall. From their position on a knoll fifteen hundred metres from the gate the sixteen guns and fourteen field guns and considerable number of guns, but seem On July 13 re-enforcements of British, Italians, and Austrians came. That night the French Legation was blown up with were all this time fring under the wall unable to advance or retreat. As their position had become temporarily hope-less, the infantry were drawn off and an artillery fire concentrated on the gates It was impossible, though, for shells to reach the gate, and several heroic at-tempts were made to carry forward gun cotton, but the men could not cross the zone of fire. Lieutenant Yasaki was killed in an attempt to carry forward the explosive. The attacks of the engineers being considered hopeless in the daylight,

after dark the gate was entrusted to a detachment of engineers, and Lieutenant Taska and several suppers were told off to blow off will also pass into the hands of strangers.

Manafield was long the home of the venture who as an humble law tempt. It was a fine moonlight night, but fortunately a shower of rain fell as they went forward and the overcast sky gave them opportunity. The enemy, evidently purposes. The prepared for such an attack, opened up a heavy fire, but the engineers pushed on resolutely, and succeeded, although their ranks were cally declimated in blowing.

Lifelong friends and even near relatives. ranks were sadly decimated, in blowing up the gates. Therespon the battalions under Major Saiqui charged the gates, by the former Schator. He was so feeble swept away the enemy, and effected an that it was not deemed advisable to inform

rushed off, cheering loudly.

"It was impossible to describe the delight of the long besieged foreigners and the warmth of their thanks. The lighter | doned on account of his feeble condition brought out brandy to the troops and did not seem to be able to express their grati-

The German Government's Circular to the Allied Powers.

as Preliminary to Peace Negotiations, the Chinese Should Surren. der the Instigators of the Plots Against Foreigners-Those Whose Brought to Justice-Wholesale Executions Contrary to Civilized Conscience - Unanimity of Action Counted Upon-The Ministers Supposed to Be in Position to Produce Convincing Evidence.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.-The semi-official 'North German Gazette" states that Baron Von Buelow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed the following circular to the German representatives at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Washington, and Tokyo:

"The Government of the Emperor holds that as a preliminary to entering into diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government those persons must be dethe original, real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred in Pekin. The number of those who were merely instruments in carrying out the outrages are too great. Wholesale executions would be contrary to

civilized conscience. "The circumstances are such that 'he group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained, but those whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished. in this matter the representatives of the powers in Pekin are in a position to bring forward convincing evidence. Less importance attaches to the number punished than to their character as chief instigators or leaders. The Government believes it can count upon the unanimity of all the Cabinets in regard to this point, masmuch as indifference to the idea of just atonement would be equivalent to indifference to a repetition of the crime.

"This Government proposes, therefore, that the Cabinets concerned should instruct their representatives in Pekin to Indicate those leading Chinese personages from whose guilt in instigating or perpetrating the outrages all doubt is excluded."

## SALISBURY TO EARL LI.

Message to the Envoy.

LONDON, Sept. 18 .- An unconfirmed report reaches here from Shanghai to the effect that Li Hung Chang, on the eve of his departure for the north, received a strong-ly worded telegram from Lord Salisbury, insisting that the Emperor's return to Pekin was a necessary condition to the Pekin was a necessary condition to the opening of negotiations.

Lord Saliabury is also said to have de-

ciared that it was the delire of the allies to avoid the dissolution of the Empire, and to have announced an irrevocable deter-mination to punish those responsible for

SHANGHAL Sept. 18.-The newspapers here state that Boyers have burned the town of Chuchau, forty miles from Pekin, toward Paoting-fu. The Germans, under General Hepfner, are unable to advance Paoting-fu, the roads being impracticable for artillery. The Boxer mo ment is increasing in the province

#### Shantung. GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

A Resolution Adopted Condemning the Kniser's Policies.

MAYENCE, Sept. 18 .- Most of to-day's session of the Social Democrats was devoted to a furious attack upon the Emperor's colonial and foreign policies, Herr Singer, a well-known member of the Reichstag, moved a resolution condemning Germany's Chinese policy, which he declared was the outcome of military lust of conquest and Chuavanistic land hunger. Herr Singer contended that this hunger. policy of plunder would probably end in catastrophe. He declared that the So-cialists should agitate everywhere against

its continuance. Herr Schoenland, another member of the Reichstag, denounced the personal regime in German foreign politics. Ger-man's weltpolitik, he said, was a music hall affair, with the staging all done by the general manager. The Emperor preached khaki absolutism and no quar-ter, but he accomplished nothing. Herr Ledeburg declared that the German workingmen were ashamed of Field Marshal von Waldersee's theatricals. Neverthe-less, if Germary had a leader as strong as Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial retary, or President McKinley, he belleved they would vote khaki. He de-plored that Jingoism was everywhere bintant in Great Britain and the United States. The resolution was adopted unanas was also one expressing sympathy for the Boers.

# IN FEEBLE HEALTH.

John Sherman Leaves His Mansfield Home With His Daughter.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 18.-This city can no longer claim the Hon. John Sher-man as a citizen. Last night Mr. Sher-man, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. J. I. McCallum, her two children, ey were, therefore, abandoned until W. E. Loughridge, left here for Washington, not to return. Mr. Sherman is in "After nightfall the task of blowing up" and several sappers to blow up the inner gate. At 9 a. m. the men stripped themselves completely in order to escape the this city. When Mansfield was yet a vilenemy's notice and appeared for the at- tage Mr. Sherman purchased eighty acres of lands on its outskirts for \$100 an acre. Eighteen or twenty years ago he gave a number of acres for park purposes. The

The two leading battalions him of the death of his sister, which occurred recently at Laneaster, Ohio. was a movement on foot to give Mr man a farewell reception,

orner is the best place-always the -at 6th and N. Y. ave.